THE BEST!

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Big 4 Route

\$8.55 To Chattanooga \$8.55

good returning till Oct. 5.

BIG 4 ROUTE EXCURSION TO

\$1 Cincinnati and Return \$1 SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Train leaves 8 a. m. Returning, leaves 7 p. m.

VISIT the unrivaled outing resort in the Highlands Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, Electric cars from untain Square every two minutes, running direct to on. Open air amphitheater, with free concerts erformances. Artificial lake, three miles wide, sed by World's Fair electric launches, Venetian las, sail boats, hundreds of row boats, water and a gem steamer. Excellent bathing beach, y-thousand-dollar scenic railway, club house, arden restaurant, a hundred-foot Ferris wheel wooded island. ckets and full information call at Big 4 Ticket H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

MONON ROUTE INDIANA STATE FAIR (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

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SHORT LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

t end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., ther information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 bington street, Union Station and Massachu-FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

TO LOAN Rob't Martindale & Co.,

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificia Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or ed Air. Ladies entrance (ground floor), Deni

84 East Market Street.

Fair; warmer.

Lots o' things this week, by gee! Fer observin' men to see-All them hosses at the Fair-Crackerjacks a racin' there. Night in Pekin-siss! fizz! bing! Great big show that is, by jing! Lots 'o girls an' bombs an' shoots-Nigh as nice as When fall suits. Shorely they're the very best, Lower-priced than all the rest. In their class they're at the head-Ort et hev the ribbon red.

Confidence in the Clothing judgment of the people of Indiana has led us to put in an immense stock of Fall Clothing. The suits range in price from \$7 to \$25. The range of quality and value is the same. The best-for-the-money, whatever you choose to pay, too.

Corner Georgia and Pennsylvania Sts.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Robes, Blankets, Leather, Etc.

Fine Coach and Buggy Harness.

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Address, W. A. Havens, Secretary Wilders' Brigade Committee, Statehouse,

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GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

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DYE HOUSES.

BRILL'S STEAM DYE WORKS.

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Fine 3-Year-Old Wines In Addition

POWER & DRAKE Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries, 16 North Meridian Street.

C., H. & D. R. R.

Chattanooga and Return \$8.55 Round Trip \$8.55

Tickets good going via Cincinnati and returning vis GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A.

Sept. 16 to 21, 1895.

\$25,000-In Premiums-\$25,000 \$10,000-In Parses--\$10,000

By 1,000 Uniformed Children. Musical Festival

Second Regiment Band, Chicago, 40 Men, Concert Band, Goshen, 30 Men, Military Band, Indianapolis, 30 Men. Military Band, Shelbyville, 30 Men,

Concluding with The March of Nations.

Every day special attraction day, with features that

Old Soldiers and Children Free On Tuesday.

September 16 to 21.

Carriages admitted FREE throughout the entire week,

TOLD BY GRANT'S SON

BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL END.

Interesting Address by Col. Frederick D. Grant at the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

BOLD PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

THAT RESULTED IN THE SURREN-DER OF LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

General Grenville M. Dodge, responded for the society, after which Col. Frederick D. Grant made the oration of the evening.

"When informed, last year, that you had elected me to be the orator for the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee I felt—knowing that I was not a speaker—that I could not accept the honor you wished to confer upon me; but remembering that you were old friends and comrades of my dear father, and that you had been through sufferings and triumphs with him, sharing with him the same anxieties, ambitions and glories, I feel emboldened to come before you to-night, as his son, and talk to you a little about the story of the last year of the war, as I know it appeared to General Grant, your comrade and first

"Since I have had the honor of acting as one of the commissioners of police in New York city, several newspapers have said, complainingly, that I wished to infuse too much military spirit into the police force there, and that I should remember that it was a guard of peace that is really needed, and not one of war. It is true that I do not object to a little martial spirit among policemen, knowing that gentleness, kindness and peacefulness are always to be found in the hearts of the bravest soldiers. Chattanooga and Return. All the world knows how you, the hoble soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, after laboriously working your way into Vicksburg and enduring the fatigues and trials of that long campaign and siege, p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 17, and runs through to Chattanooga without change of cars. entered as victors at last-not to triumph All those desiring sleeping-car accommo-dations should send in their names at once. cruelly over your defeated enemies, but to divide your rations with them, as with brave Tickets sold, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Remember, this is the only official G. A. R. route. fellow-soldiers and to extend to them all Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson place and Union Station.

consideration and mercy.
"I have all the more courage in speaking to you, because I experienced much kindness at your hands, when a lad of thirteen years of age, I was with you during the siege of Vicksburg, probably very much in the way, although you, busy in the great conflict, still showed me much friendly con-

"I propose to give you a sketch of General Grant's own plan of campaign and to de-For ST. LOUIS and THE WEST narrated the story in the second volume of his memoirs, had he been able to use his Leave Indianapolis—7:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 11:25 a. m., 12:40 noon, 11:20 p. m.

Arrive St. Leais—5:12 p. m., 3:44 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 7:00 a. m.

Parlor car on 12:40 noon train daily and local sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train daily for Evansville and St. Louis open to receive passengers at 8:30.

Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Station. his life, or had his life been spared a few weeks longer. I know well his intentions in during his last illness, when he wrote his books. In thus outlining the story of the campaign of the years 1864-65 I will enarmies as they appeared from the com-mander's headquarters, whence orders were issued that should move them all as parts of one grand military scheme.

> GRANT'S INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN. "Upon being appointed lieutenant general, and having assumed command of all the armies in the field, General Grant had an interview with President Lincoln, during which interview Mr. Lincoln stated that procrastination on the part of the commander and the pressure from the people of the North and from Congress had forced him into issuing his series of military orders, some of which he knew were wrong and all of which may have been wrong; that all he (the President) wanted, or had ever wanted, was some one who would take the responsibility of action, and would call upon him, as the executive of the government, for such supplies as were needed; the President pledging himself to use the full powers of the government in rendering all assistance possible. General Grant assured the President that he would do the best he could with the means at hand, and would, as far as possible, avoid annoying the administration with unnec-

"His first work was to inaugurate a plan amination of his writings during the war it will be seen that at an early period he had been impressed with the idea that active and continued operations or all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season or weather, were necneutralized by the great advantage the Confederates had in their interior lines through a friendly country, which required little or no force to guard while the Union ed by a force larger than operating in the field. During the first three years of the war the various armies had acted independently-a condition that had enabled the enemy to reinforce each point of attack by drawing troops from points of in-activity. Having this in view, General Grant planned to move all the armies at once. He looked upon the Army of the James as the left wing, the Army of the Potomac as the center, and the troops op-erating under General Sherman, of which portant part, as the right wing, all other troops being considered as co-operative columns. He believed that by moving the whole line at the same time the greatest number of troops practicable would be brought against the armed forces of the enemy, and would prevent them from using the same force to resist the efforts of the Union army first at one point and then at another, and that, by continuously hammering against their armies, he could de-

on the 9th to Meade. In all these orders the same general ideas were expressed. To Butler he wrote: 'You will collect all the force from your command that can be spared from garrison duty to operate on the south side of the James river, Richmond

Sherman he wrote: 'It is my design, work all the parts of the arm; together, army, to break it up, and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as "To Meade he wrote: 'Lee's army will be

there you will go also.'
"Thus it will be seen that General Grant's plan with reference to the movements of the Army of the Potomac was simply that of Napoleon in the Russian campaign, while his plan in reference to the whole army much resembles the plan adopted by the allies in their campaign against France in

"As soon as Sheridan reached the Army the left of that army to attack the re-

sion of the Union was all the territory north of a line beginning at Fortress Monroe, following the Chesapeake bay to the Potomac; up that river to near Washington, the northern border of Virginia, as far as Harper's Ferry, covered by the Army of the Potomac; across the mountains into West Virginia to the headwaters of the Holston river, in Tennessee; down that river and the Tennessee to Chattanooga; thence along the Memphis & Tennessee railroad to the Mississippi, which was also in Union hands. All south of that line was in the hands of the enemy, except a few stations along the seacoast, the possession of which assisted in the blockade.

"The enemy had concentrated most of their troops which were east of the Mississippi into the armies commanded by Lee and Johnston; that commanded by Lee facing the Army of the Potomac and guarding Richmond, while that of Johnston was at Dalton, in the northern part of Georgia, facing Sherman and defending Atlanta, a great railroad center and a point of concentration of supplies for the Confederate troops wherever they were stationed, east of the Mississippi river. Richmond and the armies under Lee and Johnston were the main objectives of the campaign. General Grant, as commander of the Union armies, placed himself with the paign. General Grant, as commander of the Union armies, placed himself with the Army of the Potomac where the greatest

'the Wilderness,' had by the 7th of May spread along the entire line of the federal armies and was raging from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi valley. Columns of men were engaged in the battle on the James river, in the Wilderness, in the Shenandoah valley and in northern Georgia. In a few days the question was to be determined whether the North or the South possessed the military mastery of the conpossessed the military mastery of the con-

REBELS ON THE DEFENSIVE. "By the 11th of May the Southern troops were forced to act entirely on the defensive ably advanced. It was on the evening of this day, the end of the first week of the campaign, that General Grant, in reporting his view of the general results, wrote a letter containing the remark: 'I propose summer.' From now on the tactics of Lee and Johnston were defensive and they awaited the assaults of the Union army generally by the right flank. One flank out of position after position, until their main armies were thrown back to near the James river, to Staunton, Va., and to the Eutaw river, Georgia. In the East the great battle of Cold Harbor was fought and a sudden flank movement to the left was made, the crossing of the James effected and the carrying of the outer lines of Petersburg, which city, with Richmond, was immediately laid under siege. The junction of the armies of the James and of the Potomac now took place and from this time on they together formed the left wing of the Union armies. The column in the Shenendoah valley had penetrated to near Staunton and Lynchburg, in Virginia, but their ammunition becoming almost exhad to move over the mountains, toward the Kanawha valley, thus leaving the while the right wing of the Union army pushed its way on through northern Georgia to the Chattahoochie river, which it crossed and moved toward Atlanta. The first phase of the great campaign was

"As already described, the Shenandoah valley was left open to raids by Southern troops into the North and so able a man portunity. A portion of the Confederates portunity. A portion of the Confederates within the strong entrenchments of Petersburg and Richmond were detached under General Early, who marched down the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland, penetrating as far as Chambersburg. Early then turned and marched on Washington, for the defense of which city two corps were detached from the right wing. They succeeded in saving the national capital and in driving the enemy to the north and west, where they the national capital and in driving the enemy to the north and west, where they took up the line of the Monocacy. Sheridan was given the command of these troops. He soon placed himself in the valley of the Shenandoah, where his army now became the center of the Union

the policy to keep the enemy within the besieged cities, Richmond, Petersburg and Atlanta and actively to engage the outside South, to devastate the country from hese supplies. In these movements, the most active and most effective column was sent the enemy, as Sheridan expressed it, whirling through Winchester, annihilated two armies gathered to protect the valley, and destroyed all the war supplies it con-

THE DEFEAT OF HOOD. "In the meantime the Confederate government, finding that it was losing so much ground by its defensive policy, relieved Johnston, an officer of great ability, who Hood immediately assumed the offensive and attacked the Army of the Tennessee on the 22d of July. He was defeated and thrown back with great loss into his works at Atlanta. In this encounter Gen. James B. McPherson was killed, by which sad event the Army of the Tennessee lost its able and brilliant commander and General Grant lost one of his best friends.

making another flank movement, which caused the fall of the city, the Confederates evacuating the place and moving to the west and north, threatening Sherman's lines of supplies. Sherman followed Hood a while, but it was soon decided to detach part of the troops under him, to concentrate them at Nashville, Tenn., so as to prevent an invasion of the North by Hood's army and to abandon the lines of supplies n the rear, and for Sherman to push on to the sea, cutting through Georgia, living off the country and destroying, as far as possi-ble, the warehouses in which the army in

Richmond gathered its food.

"While Sherman was marching through Georgia the siege of Richmond pressed, and all troops to the west, as far as the Mississippi, were kept active in preventing the raids of the enemy and throwing back the raiders who had become especially active man's army, under Schofield, attacking him at Franklin, and penetrated as far North as Nashville, where, in January, the de-cisive battle of Nashville was fought. This relieved the country in the rear of the line from menace, and one might say the Confederacy was limited to the segment of a supposed to b Joseph Caliahan, of Rust-circle, the circumference of which would burg, Cambell county, Virginia; two wompass through Richmond, Petersburg, Sa-en, a girl of about sixteen, and two small vannah, Atlanta and Nashville. The policy maintained was continually to reduce the size of this circle until the Confederacy

through the Carolinas. Part of the troops after the fall of Fort Fisher. Sheridan's it was only with difficulty and some troopers were pressed forward up the Shen-andoah valley, crossed over to the head-waters of the James river and down that stream to join the armies of the Potomac and the James in front of Richmond and

second phase of the great campaign, and the final was about to be enacted. CLOSE OF THE WAR.

naining lines of communication between

Confederates to detach large numbers of

their troops from their works, and while

thus weakened the Army of the Potomac

of Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865. The fall of the fortifications around Petersburg opened to the Union army all the lines of communication which the Confederates had to the South from Richmond and forced

the evacuation of that city. A race was begun by the Confederates to get beyond the Army of the Potomac and Sheridan's troopers to join Johnston, and so possibly overpower Sherman's army. Sheridan succeeded in heading Lee off and in forcing him from the railroad where his supplies were, while parts of the Army of the Po-

him from the railroad where his supplies were, while parts of the Army of the Potomac and the James followed and pressed Lee's army in the rear until the 9th of April, when he was nearly surrounded at Appomattox Courthouse and his position was such that he was forced to surrender.

"With the fall of Richmond and Petersburg and the surrender of Lee the main prop of the Confederacy was broken, and all that was now necessary was to gather in the other Southern armies. As further resistance was useless, these armies asked for terms, which were granted, and thus ended the third and last phase of the great campaign.

lery.' This was surely high praise for our army, and it has caused me to study the great campaigns of the world, from which study I have been convinced that there

"First-The thorough organization of armies forced upon civilization by the in-

vention of firearms.

"Second—The division of the organiza-tion into small, equal unas—companies and regiments—for the purpose of rapidity of

Third-The massing of these smaller

isions-which are stronger, either for re-istance or attack, than the same number

of men organized only into companies or

"Fourth-The massing of artillery to reak up the brigade or division organiza-ion, in order to weaken a line of battle

"Fifth-The mode of attacking such ar-illery by clouds of skirmishers and silenc-

ng their guns, until the mass behind could

advance and seize upon them. This mode of warfare was inaugurated by the Army of the Tennessee, beginning at the battle of Belmont, and improving in each successive battle fought by them until the fall of Vicksburg, when it had reached the climax of perfection and formed an epoch

FOREIGNERS DISAPPOINTED.

ment. Most of the thinking people abroad

when the republican form of government would be proved a failure. The result of

can testify; but as the great and fearful

vent his meeting you at your reunion in Minnesota. You then invited him to make the oration the following year, when you

were to come together at Chicago. Deep, indeed, was his sorrow when he spoke to

Logan Pearson, "The daughter of

SIX PEOPLE KILLED.

Struck by a Locomotive While Crossing a Railroad Track.

country a master or a slave.

been five great epochs in modern

HE SAYS NEW YORK REPUBLICANS LACK DECISIVE QUALITIES,

Should Define Itself Clearly on Sunday-Liquor Selling.

PLATFORM READY FOR TO-DAY

NO DEFINITE ACTION YET TAKEN ON THE EXCISE QUESTION.

How the Great Commander Would Have Narrated the Story Had His Life Been Spaxed Longer.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The tweaty-seventh annual session of the Stocky of the Army of the Tillman Brothers.

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CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The tweaty-seventh annual session of the Stocky of the Army of t gled with almost a similar question, and that a tumult and discussion such as nearly rent the party in twain resulted. In that convention, Mr. Ernest Crosby introduced a resolution calling for a high license and a strict observance of the Sunday law. The convention was in a state of excitement for a time and this was accentuated when Mr. Brodsky introduced a substitute resolution demanding personal freedom and privileges and calling for local option as Sunday liquor selling. The late George Erwin defeated the resolution of Mr. Crosby and after a heated debate in which William M. Evarts was the leading figure, It is hardly probable that such a thing can occur to-morrow for the leaders have carefully planned to avoid all discussion platform is reported the previous question is to be moved and all debate upon it closed. In this way the leaders believe that all serious breaches of harmony will

The State club, headed by Fassett, Roberts, Sloane and others that favored a committee consisting of one delegate from the plan is too unwieldy and has agreed to simply ask for an increase of only sixty over the present thirty-five, said increase to consist of the chairman of each Repubsider the matter and report it to the countries, but the fact that the subcommi on platform has not mentioned it in the al-ready drawn platform is significant that no change will be made.

Governor Morton's administration and recommend his nomination for the presidency. This may be done, although there is nothing settled about the matter. The State committee met to-night and decided that

would be proved a failure. The result of the war not only disappointed such people, but it established the fact that the republican form of government could stand the greatest strain that could be brought to bear upon it. Not long afterward some of the foreign nations seized the opportunity to follow our example by establishing more liberal institutions in their own countries. Russia abolished serfdom and France became a republic. Seavery is no longer recognized in Cuba or Brazil; the latter has already become a republic and the former (Cuba) is on the verge of becoming one also. When the State Republican Editorial Association met here to-night it listened to Chauncey M. Depew say some very sharp things about the indecisive qualities that seemed to prevail in the Republican party. seemed to prevail in the Republican par "Why," said Mr. Depew. "I have only be here a few hours, and I have seen leade great blessing to our own people and in-stitutions; for, while our country had been a republic before the contest began, the liberality of our institutions had been only opinions change like straws in a heavy wind. The theory of the Republican party should be clearly defined on this excise question. It should not hesitate or It should come out squarely one way or the other, either for enforcement or against, f for it, you will get the German vote against it, you will get the church and chool vote; but if neither for nor against after the sturdy arms-bearing yeomanry of the North had triumphed on the 9th of April, 1865, there was not a State missing it, you will disgust the people, make them doubt your sincerity and lose their entire "In conclusion, I beg to say to you, my comrades, that my father, General Grant, was greatly distressed, in the year 1884, when he found that ill-health would pre-

The Republican editors adopted resolu-tions denouncing the Cleveland administra-tion and applauding the Republican ad-ministration of State affairs. BEOTHERS AT WAR.

an Exciting Tilt. nessee; but up to the last moment of his life he cherished the deepest and most heartfelt affection for you, his dear com-rades and oldest friends. With his name, this love for the Army of the Tennessee is Music was interspersed through the proting the county named Butler. Senator gramme. It was furnished by an orchestra, the Loyal Legion quartet and by Mrs. Mary turning to-day, he moved to change the Army of the Tennessee." Her singing of he charged Senator Butler with being a the "Star-spangled Banner" was the musical feature of the evening.

Governor McKinley left for Chattanooga as soon as he had done speaking. General Hickenlooper, in introducing him, mentioned him as the probable next President. traitor to the party and said that to name a county after him was an insult to the reformers of the State. George D. Tillman, in reply, taxed his brother with fighting a man whom he had defeated and, dramat-He had just come from a dinner given him at the St. Nicholas, at which Mark Thank God there is no sentiment in Ianna and others were present. All the peakers at the meeting were applauded. Governor McKinley came in for a very large share. Col. Fred Grant received an ovation when introduced, the applause conerously applauded at the close of his address. Only the officers and speakers for the evening occupied the stage, sharing it with uniformed military companies. Gen. said it came with ill grace to hound his fallen foe. He Howard occupied a box; all others formed At the business session this morning en. D. B. Henderson reported \$94,000 setained Senator Tillman carried his point and the new county was named Saluda Washington, and \$2,000 promised by the G. A. R. The following deaths were reported during the past year:

Lieut. E. P. Toby, Maj. George B. Hogan, Maj. C. H. Dyer, Gen. W. Q. Gresham, Chicago; Maj. J. W. Paddock, Omaha; Capt. E. H. Webster, Denver; Capt. T. H. Griffin, St. Louis; Gen. Mason Brayman, Kansas City; Maj. Frank E. Peats, Rockford, Ill.; Col. E. C. Dawes, Cincinnati; Lieut. Oliver Anson, Council Bluffs, and Gen. Charles Sutherland, Washington.

man, has issued an appeal to the Den State—a large majority of the voters, they believe—who refuse to accept its declarations as the true sentiment of the Democrats of Illinois. It is contended that authoritative declaration of the belief of the party on the currency or any nations questions can come alone from its represent that the free and unlimited coinage s alone would result in disaster to the bu ness and commercial interests of the Nation, an opinion in which we are sustained by the most eminent authorities on finance in

A British View of Candidates. and the sweeping Republican victory in

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LIMAX BAKING POWDER

At Every Grocery! In Cans Only!

Pounds, 20c; Halves, 10c; Quarters, 05c.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, to Any Address, \$2.

THE SITUATION.

Petersburg. Stoneman moved to East Tenble for a distance of two hundred yards
nessee and the Virginias. The circle was or more and the occupants of the vehicle
contracted and the Confederacy was should have been able to learn of the appressed on every side. This constituted the proach of the train.